DOUGLAS DEAD:

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS is dead! The announ

How strange are the ways of Providence! at this time. In our next issue we will give : sketch of his career.

Foreign Appointment. We see by the telegraph that JAMES WATSO WEBB has been appointed Minister Plenipotentia and Envoy Extraordinary to Brazil. Where i Col. NEISON, of the Seventh District? His services have been signally overlooked.

A Proposition to Censure Governor

Morton. We publish this morning the resolution offere by Mr. BINGHAM, of Jennings, in the House ye terday, proposing to censure Governor Monron for the appointment of Mr. HEFFREN as Major of one of the regiments raised by the State under the "six regiment bill," and the debate thereupon. As we have no room for comment upon this ex- separated AT THE TOP by any force acting between traordinary proceeding in our issue of to-day, we carely occurs that a member of a political party is to unify the aim of all progressive exertion. its representative, and he the Executive of the ued grasping for more territory in order to ma House upon the question involved, but it is simply an easy way of shirking responsibility when a vote upon the proposition directly would probably have shown a different result. The vote for laving the resolution upon the table stood 70 aves. 9 navs-19 absent and 2 present not voting.

The War News. The extent and disposition of the Confederate

forces in Virginia and the purposes of the Davis the Union forces may develop them. It is evident that the Government is not ready to make rapid advances into Virginia. During th by the return of cool weather in the fall every Federal army southward. Gen. Scorr will no for a successful campaign. This has been his policy heretofore An English paper-the Lonon Herald-fitly describes his peculiarity in this respect. "Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT," Lanya. "is by no means a popular command anti the close of the campaign, for he maneuvers long, fights as little as possible, and wins unexpeciecity. It was so especially during the war Southern army lying before Washington for two or three weeks to come." The Southern army

sened within that period. The movements now look to the capture federate forces at that point will be caugh Southern forces will make a stand. It is an from there, and it occupied by our troops, the com munication between Richmond and Harper's Ferr will be cut off. This, with the occupation of Winchester, south-west of the Ferry, by Gen. McClellan's column, shuts in the Confederate forces completely, and prevents any reinforce ments or supplies. No matter how strong the fortifications, they will soon be compelled to viel to a seige. Large forces are, also, being concen trated at Fort Monroe, and preparations making for the advance of a strong column up the James River toward Richmond. A march upon tha city with an overwhelming force is undoubt edly the policy of Gen. Scorr, but he wi not make the advance until everything is in readiness, and success made almost a certainty.

a proximity to Washington will be materiall

While these movements are progressing the secession forces will be rapidly concentrating in Virginia. The gathering of two large armies be fore Richmond will make the battle a more de cisive one, and a victory of such a character will be of more value to the Union cause than success in a dozen smaller engagements. We can hardly doubt the triumph of the Northern army if a de-gold, like all things else, will obey the laws o cided engagement occurs between large bodies of "supply and demand;" and that if they will or the opposing forces in the neighborhood of Rich-ly stand firm and let the world know that the mond or at any other point in Virginia. No mat-slife which they supply, it will inevitably come at ter how many troops the Confederates can bring the demand. A little time is all that is required into the field the Government can outnumber them, and an invading army is generally success for Eastern purchasers to procure the full amount ful. Such is the experience of modern warfare. But part can be paid in gold, and Eastern ex A decided victory over the secession forces in change furnished for the balance. This exchange Virginia, followed by the military occupation of can be had by placing their own current funds the State, would break the back bone of secession the amounts required. This exchange will be

These objects accomplished during the summer to pay which it will liquidate. Thus it is that in Virginia, early in the fall a demonstration can patience and resolution, to pay their Eastern in be made in the Gulf States, with everything fully debtedness without having to lose a dollar in the prepared for such a campaign. In the meantime spurchase of exchange, and to have a home cir an efficient blockade will be kept up along the culation of gold and silver. We repeat that : whole Southern coast, which will be as fully little time, resolution and patience is all that is required to give us a permanently sound curdamaging to the Confederate States as the march required to give us a of an army through them. Such appears to be the present policy of Gen. Scott, and we have no Southern Capital Removes .- A dispatch to when its results shall have been successfully 27th of May, says:

if he didn't say it.

Plan of Compromise.

The following plan of adjusting our secti ifficulties, proposed by a gentleman from Louis-JUNE 5, 18612 ville, from the "neutral ground" of Kentucky we take from the New York Journal of Con merce. The article exhibits not only a true spirit of patriotism, but a very clear conception of the real difficulties under which we labor. remedies are plausible, and probably would prove effectual, except the one relating to the shorten-Not one of our ing of the Presidential term:

MESSRS. EDITORS:-Why is this Union dissolven ing? Because of a disagreement on the question of slavery in the Territories? Or the Tariff? The harleston Mercury, the leading secession organ says no! but that it is because of the usurpations by the General Government of powers reserved to

In my judgment, no one of these is the true ause. It is, rather, that great fact which has onstrated itself, and can no longer be ignored nat our country is split into two great and oppohat they can not live together in union us ach holds a constitutional negative over th other's action. This fact has demonstrated its the election by one of the sections of a man t ct as President of all the States who repres party and principles so insufferably odious the people of fifteen of those States that he did ot get a majority in any county of them, and it all probability not a single vote in them of a native

Where bad laws are enacted, or good laws per verted from their spirit so as to produce unequ on, revolution inevitably asserts itself. Lincoln's election is in accordance with the etter of the law, but not with its spirit, for the irit of our Constitution is, that all shall have a ice in choosing the President of the nation, an ion and election of such a man by ority of a section, demonstrates the neces ity of a change in the letter of the law, because has permitted the di franchisement of the who teen Southern States. To say that the Sou ners have not been deprived of the elective fran ther candidates, is but to aggravate the wrong f anything in the shape of a respectable minori ea would be correct, but not, when as at present ie is utterly repudiated. * * * Where sections are so marked, interests so

ng, and all ideas so divergent, as in or North and South, union is only made possible by ing to each part full power of self-defense, s hat they may feel easy, and not have cause

To be magnanimous is the first duty of power. I therefore propose that the Constitution be hold slaves and any future accessions of slav ates shall constitute the Southern section, and e rresent free States and any future accessi f free States shall constitute the Northern sec on; and that no man shall be declared elected ent or Vice President unless he shall have eived a majority of the electoral votes of each ion respectively; and no man shall be declared ected Speaker of the House of Representativ less he has received a majority of the votes of resentatives from each section respectively If the electoral college or House of Representa es do not succeed in making an election l ee ballotings in this way, then let them pro ceed to ballot for an entirely new set of cand go on, casting only three ballots for any one of candidates until an election is had. Mr. Calhoun's plan of two Presidents might b fitly represented by two pillars standing side I side without a point of union, and liable to

Mine, I think, has for its emblem the ha ody-two feet separated, to prevent loss of It sance and insure progress-and a head in com The Senate has heretofore been the bala wheel of our system, and to keep up an equalithere, has been the cause of the South's cor tain the power of self-defense. The balance-wheel having become disordere

machine is tearing itself to pieces. My plan provides a new balance-wheel. By this mode, the veto power, and the app tion of Congress, would be in the hands of th chosen as umpires by both sections, and Nor The utter impossibility of any party then accomplishing any election or legislation without de to both sections, would tend to banis sm from our national councils, as the

proper division of cares and mutual deference

best promotes cordial and united feeling between man and wife. second term, and the term of that office show e shortened to three or even two years, so as to ng the position to prevent them from inaugura tion, and at the same time give mo on of so much venality and corruption as we have had, by thus lessening the President's pa-tronage without lessening his efficiency as an Exative, which latter is done when his power of ntment and removal is restricted. When ir Constitution was framed there were sectiona lidated into two of such imposing magnitude

osing sections must now be recognized as an llable fact, and one that will endure forer. To act for the future on the suppositi that we will one day be all free or all slave, car end only in disruption and war, unless the blacks re exterminated

Any union whatever of the sections which is hon able is preferable, far preferable for both, to nion. It will give each strength against out enemies, and if in such union we provide for defense against each other, we have accomplished all that is possible

Providing for territorial acquisitions and diviions is merely temporizing, but the idea I have above presented goes directly to the fountain head. and makes a radical change in the organic law, from what we know of his past history, to find the which exactly meets a radical change in the political character of our people.

It changes sectionalism from its present for

of a positive and aggressive power, into a merely will not approach or lay before Washington for negalive power, powerless for any greater ev two or three weeks to come. On the other hand. It is a permanent settlement. The North ob

ects to recognizing slavery as national any more an is done in the present Constitution. pove plan recognizes it just as the present, viz. that there are States in which slavery exists. The North objects to protecting slavery nation lly; the above plan only gives to the slave States he power of themselves protecting it from un-

If a National Convention meets, in which a ne States are represented, and the above plan of ning as fair and equal is presented as being cepted by the North, for I am fully confident that North is such a unit now against the Sout only because our former friends there feel tha ion is attempted without their having bee allowed an honorable and constitutional chance important stragetic point. If they should be driven to wright the wrong, which has in consequence of

> The ruling desire among the great mass of th orthern people is, that this nation shall not be reed to abate an inch of its dignity among the powers of the earth. NATIONAL PATRIOT.

Gold Coming.

ted by their section

We notice from our exchanges that in our Vestern towns gold is already beginning to make ts appearance to fill up the vacuum created b he withdrawal of the wild cat currency. From he Buffalo Courier we clip the following an

The conclusion which the holders of produc Chicago arrived at a few days ago, to sell pro duce for specie, had a marked effect on the mone market here vesterday. Dealers in produc were applying for gold in large quantities to seno West, and a demand was thus created which our ankers could not supply.

Thus we find that "dealers in produce" as

mpelled to meet the requisition made by ou people, are demanding "large quantities of gold to send out West." This should begin t open the eyes of our people to the fact which has been so long ignored by them—that is, tha nust and will have gold for the necessaries o Doubtless it will be difficult, for some weeks yet for Eastern purchasers to procure the full amoun and dispirit the secessionists throughout the South. The same to us as gold, as we have Eastern debt.

doubt its wisdom will be attested and admitted the New Orleans Delto, dated Montgomery the

The offices of all the departments of Govern ment were closed this afternoon at 6 o'clock, and Mrs. Partington makes Shakspeare say- the business will hereafter be conducted at Rich are the uses of advertisements." It's so- mond, whither all the heads of bureaus and their assistants have gone.

Chesapeake Bay--Its Rivers and Im- The Southern Commissioners in Engportant Cities.

their attention.

has had so brief an existence as that of the Cor

good its pretensions before the world. This may

require a longer or shorter probation according to

umstances, but where such independent ex

ence is resisted by a nation so powerful as the

nited States, it would be absurd to expect an

mediate recognition, unless the party making

it was willing to become in some form or to som

extent a party to the controversy. The Confed

Whether such resistance will be successful, is:

oint which neither Great Britain nor any other

We do not believe that the authorities of the Con

federate States expected, at this time, any differ

ent result from the mission. But they were per

eration of the great powers, to the end that th

action taken in the premises might be taken un

erstandingly, and their demand for recegnitio

rest upon the best possible basis.

To our minds the policy pursued by the Britis

Government seems thus far to be in harmon

ith public law, and in accordance with a sour

and enlightened policy. To complain of her neu

trality in a quarrel purely American, in which

either her territory nor her dignity is called in

uestion, proves, as it seems to us, a willingnes

o disregard the golden rule, and to fine faul

with other nations, for pursuing a course in ex

act harmony with the uniform practice of the

Inited States. England refuses to take part in

he quarrel, but in view of the extent and re

ources of the Confederate States, and their ap

their pretensions, she cannot decline to recognize

ot espouse in behalf of either side, and who

mination may be awaited before hastening t

ognize the Confederate States as an indepen

Such is the present attitude of England upo

nd attracts the attention of the world. Whether

hat attitude will continue to the close of th

truggle, must depend much upon the length o

the controversy, and the principles which ma

sist that the leading powers, no less than tho

of smaller magnitude, shall observe respecting it

he recognized principles of public law, and con

think those who now ask those powers to depart

om such principles, would do well to consid

red by zealous advocates of the war, may l

nd the blockade of Southern ports be made el

of the Government at Washington, no small is

onvenience might arise, in quarters not naturall

stile to this country, nor inclined to interfer

The present supply of cotton available for man

of America, is, we suppose, equal to somethin

like six months' consumption. If the policy of cutting off entirely the commerce of the Confed

rate States, and preventing them from sellin

heir surplus products or receiving from abroa

ot be long before other parties than those imme

lately interested in the controversy, will become

nterested, if not in its result, at least in its earl

nination. Of foreign nations, none can have

deep a stake in this matter as Great Britain

e happiness, the prosperity, and almost the ex

tence of a large portion of her population. What

nce, the British factories can not now be kept in

otion without American cotton. Should th

esent supply become exhausted and the block-

le prevent further shipments from this country

is easy to imagine the deep concern which the

overnment and people of England would fee

r their own security and commercial prosperity

Present appearances do not indicate a speed

justment of the troubles now upon us, nor ca

he wisest heads fix a period beyond which the

ay not extend. The nearest approach

ophecy on this point, appears in a morning c

ired millions of dollars in the Treasury, and fou

RUSH OUT THIS REBELLION NEXT WINTER, OR W.

eantime Great Britain, although disposed to re

sect the blockade, and to abstain from interfer

nce of any sort, may nevertheless begin

ave some anxiety about her own condition, an

nterpose friendly inquiries as to how her supplie

of an important staple are to be obtained with

will be found in allowing the great powers of

Enrope to be neutral if they will, and in not re

wards the United States .- New York Journal of

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Army Movements.

The number of Federal troops in Alexandr

nirteen or fourteen regiments there. The lin

of intrenchments commenced at Mason's Island

extends along the Virginia Hights towards Alex-

side when the works designed shall be completed

These works, when armed and manned, will se

ure this city from attack at any time The

or troops, at which thousands are gathering fro

the South. The Railroad is broken up, with al

the bridges between Alexandria and a statio

Virginia troops, in their retreat from Alexandria

n his Atlanta speech, has not yet sprung.

bout seven miles this side of the Junction. The

oke up this road to prevent expected pursuit.

The "trap" which Mr. Wm. C. Rives spoke of

anged by the late movement. There is no longe

Federal troops upon the Virginia hights. More-

gn of the Confederates to capture Washington

Their great objects in Virginia are to hold Har

No further operations on the Virginia side

there will be a strong movement to the Marylar side of Harper's Ferry, and it is no doubt design

In a week's time there may be a movement be Major General Butler against Sewall's Point ar

Troops from the Southern States are pour

ousand men in the different camps in that State

into Virginia daily. There will soon be a hundr

The Confederates will manage probably

along well with the aid of public confidence an

and disinterestedness of the administration of i

rork through the year without much revenue

redit in the wisdom and integrity and patriotism

fiscal affairs. But when the war takes such

turn as to make it apparent that it is sustained I

rrupt combinations of speculators on the publ

easury for their profit, the public mind will re

A POWDER-MILL AT GEORGIA.- A powder mi

as been built at Kingston, Ga., and the manu

facture of powder will be commenced immedi-

scientific men will soon turn it to immense value

edit. The United States Government can ge

sting a hundred millions the first year.

nmands the whole situation.

e Potomic are intended in connection with the

efense of this city. It is probable that, ere long

seriously contemplated.

over it is asserted by well informed persons in Virginia, that it has never entered into the de

the least possible danger of any attack upon the

andria. Mason's Island will afford the readies

ding that neutrality as a cause of offense to

NEVER CAN." This is rather indefinite, as

undred thousand men under cancass, "WE CAN

porary of the coercion stripe, which puts fort

opinion that if the United States had one hun

ver may be the case ten, twenty or fifty year

Upon her manufactures depend in a vital measur

supplies, can be rigidly enforced, it wil

actures in Great Britain and the Northern States

etween the contending parties.

elligerents. This is our strong point, and we

overn its prosecution. We have a right to in

the great issue which now agitates this countr

reign power is obliged to decide in advance

After making the entrance to the Chesapeake, Hampton Roads opens to the right, a broad es- poraries respecting the reliability of the statemen mary, with a deep channel a mile and a half in first made by our Washington correspondent, that width in its narrowest point. Eight miles from the buoy which marks the entrance to the roads. on the north side of the channel, is Old Point Comfort, on which is the Fortress Monroe, whose "the proposed commercial recognition by the mu guns command the channel. FORTRESS MONROE. This fortress is the largest and one of the beconstructed in the United States. It was bui like all the coast forts, for defense against a fo paching from the sea, and is casemated only

on the side facing the channel, having simple walls of masonry only to the landward. Against an of masonry only to the landward. Against an statement—we suppose no one acquainted with attacking force from that quarter it will need protect facts and usages of nations in such cases will tecting out-works. Its walls enclose a parade ground of about seventy acres, making it an ad irable school for recently recruited regiments. sosite the fort, in the channel, distant about a mile and a third, are the walls of a small fortification commenced by the Government, not fin shed called Rip Raps. Farther up the Roads, and four miles in a right federate States. The practice, so general as to ine across westerly from Fortress Monroe, is be pronounced well nigh universal, is, to allow apted to erect batteries. At this point to the sufficient time to clapse for the power claiming Caswell's Point, where the Virginians have atth opens Elizabeth Channel, the entrance to ability to maintain its independence, and to make Norfolk harbor. Fortifications at Caswell's Point although too far distant to threaten Fortress Mon-

roe, would effectually guard this entrance. Elizabeth Channel, from its opening into Hampton Roads to the city of Norfolk, is eight miles long direct in its course, very deep, and scarcely quarter of a mile in width. Craney Island lie lose to the channel, on the west side, about three miles from Norfolk, on which are the remains of an old fort, which the secessionists are rebuild Nearer to the city, on the other bank of the cha nel, is Fort Norfolk, also being improved and mounted with ordnance by the Virginians NORFOLK AND ITS SUBURBS.

The city of Norfolk, situated upon an almo evel site, presents but few natural defenses gerate Government, and there is every indication against an attacking force. The city and Ports mouth lying opposite, can be approached from several points. Troops could be landed from the Hampton or Lynn Haven Roads, within sever miles of the city; the approaches being easy and indefensible. An approach could be made from London bridge on the south, with an easy march

Norfolk is important for its railroad connec ons; as the location of a navy yard, whose dr lock and machine shops are proving useful to the feetly aware of the importance of presenting th rginians, and as the Chesapeake terminus of equestion in the most favorable light to the conthe Dismal Swamp Canal through which passe the commerce of the Albermarle and Pamlic sounds. Into Hampton roads empties the Jam river, a large stream affected by the tide one hur dred miles from its mouth, at which point the fall and rapids, with a descent of one hundred feet i two mile; effectually blocks further navigation giving at the same time an unlimited water ower. At this point is situated the city of Rich mond, beautifully built on several elevations, th most noted of which are Shockhoe and Rich mond hills, between which flows Shockhoe creek. The city is handsomely built, the streets intersect ing at right angles. On Shockhoe hill are th capital and other prominent public buildings, an about them are clustered the ari tocratic man sions of the city. Vessels drawing ten feet of water fasten to the wharf at Richmond, and those drawing fifteen approach within three miles of the Lines of steamers, before the secessio with New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Balti more. Richmond has been the grain depot of Virginia, which its mills convertinto flour.

RAILROAD FROM RICHMOND. Five lines of railroad diverge from Richmond One line running due north passes Fredericks burg, on the Rappahannock, and terminates Aquia creek, near the Potomac. A line runni east terminates at Whitehouse, on the York river A third line runs due south to Wilmington, Nort Carolina, having intermediate stations at Peters burgh, Virginia, and Weldon, North Carolin The Richmond and Danville railroad extends in southward direction to the latter town, near the form their action to the uniform practice toward North Carolina boundary line, beyond which it i unfinished. The Virginia Central runs nearl west, being finished as far as Covington, beyor the Blue Ridge. At Gordonsville it forms unction with the Orange and Alexandria ro running northeast, and the Lynchburg road running southwest. This city is thus the military a well as the commercial center of the State, and a point of great strategic importance."

YORK RIVER. From the buoy at the entrance of Hampton loads to the light-ship at the mouth of York sective, in accordance with the plans and purpose iver, the distance is about fifteen miles. From ts source at the junction of the Pamunky and Mattaponey, its debouchment into the Chesa peake, the York river flows forty miles, being a estuary with a heavy tide, varying from two t four miles in width. It is navigable by the la gest vessels to Yorktown, and by vessels of se indary draft to its source. A land spit separat the mouth of the York river from Mob Jack ba which sets inland about fifteen miles, with eigh teen feet of water. Into this bay empties the Severn, North and Ware rivers, inconsi eams, navigable a short distance for vessels light draft. From the light-house at New Po Comfort to the light house at the entrance of the Rappahannock, is twenty miles. A space of four niles to the south of the light comprises the en trances to the Rappahannock and a small bay and river called the Plankeetank.

The Rappahannock, like the James rive ises in the mountainous portion of the State At one hundred miles from its mouth navigatio s stopped by falls and rapids. The river below the falls has the character of an estuary, bei broad and affected by the tides. At the head of tide-water is the city of Fredericksburg, a great obacco depot, lying on the line of the Richmo and Potomac railroad. Twenty-two miles from the light-ship, mo

at the mouth of the Rappahannock, is the light house at Smith's Point, guiding the entrance to Seven miles below Washington lies the city Mexandria, the most important town on the Virinia side of the river. The shores of the Pot mac below Washington have but a few slight ele rations, and would be difficult to impede navig tion by hastily constructed batteries. The wid for the same distance varies from one and a half to five miles .- New York Commercial.

Correspondence of the N Y. Journal of Commerce The Stragetic Importance of Harper's terry.

Washington, Wednesday, May 29. Harper's Ferry is the key to the rich valley re ion of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvani As a base of military operations, it is of vast in ortance to the Federal Government, while to the State of Virginia and the whole South, it is osition of vital necessity. The chief, and in act almost the only means of communication be tween the Virginia valley and Western Virginia is by Harper's Ferry and the railroad leading and from it. Besides, if Virginia holds Harper's Ferry, it will enable her, by raids upon the Cumperland valley, in Maryland and Virginia, to supply her troops with cattle and corn; and moreover will afford the basis of operations against Phila delphia, if they should be attempted. It is not surprising, therefore, that Virginia, and indeed effort to hold this point. It is of vastly more in portance to them than Fortress Monroe, Fort Pickens, and Sewall's Point, and the Gospor

Navy Yard, all together. We can not rely upon the reports as to the are about five thousand Virginians in arms at or trength of the Confederate force at Harper's near the Manassas Junction, 27 miles from A But it is daily increasing; though the exandria, and probably five thousand more be breaking up of the railroads leading to it from wond that point on the Railroad. At Manassa Richmond, &c., has necessarily checked the ad-Gap, 70 miles from Alexandria, there is a deno vance of troops to that point. An intelliger Union man from Hagerstown, who has lately been a at the ferry, states that the three eminences ar well fortified with cannon, and that the hights on the Maryland side, which overlooks the others, is well supplied with artillery. He thinks that no force can take the place without immense loss, and that the only way to reduce it would be by and that the only way to reader for taking tact, it had not been fairly so one, it has been de a regular seige. The plan adopted for taking tact, it had not been fairly so one, it has been de view; for it is probable that three strong col umns are to be advanced against it at the sam me, so as to hold the entire country around it. he advance from Pennsylvania has already commenced, and that force will command the ferry on the Maryland side

This, as well as other movements of the war. will be conducted, it is said, with a view to sue oper's Ferry and the Gosport navy yard, and com-cess at the least possible loss of life to either side a mand Sewall's Point. As to taking Fortress Therefore, every movement against any place Monroe, under present circumstances, it is no will be made with an overwheming force.

Distribution of the School Fund. On Thursday the following resolution was reported from the Committee on Education, and adopted in the Senate on the motion of Mr. Line, to occupy the hight on the Maryland side which the Senator from Franklin:

WHEREAS, The Auditors of several counties of the State have failed to make their reports to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as is required by the school law, passed at the last regular session of the General Assembly of Indiana-thereby preventing the Superintend from making his distribution of the school fund equitably, by the time such distribution was re onired to be made by law: Therefore, resolved, That we approve of th

elay of the Superintendent in making said dis ribution until said County Auditors have mad their reports as required by the law.

Resolved, That it is of the highest importa to the educational interests of Indiana, the every public officer connected with the school law, either directly or remotely, should be promin the discharge of his official duty.

GOVERNOR SPRAGUE .- A letter from Washingon mentions that Governor Sprague occasionally distributes several dollars to each of his men, tains an abundance of nitre, almost pure; and and it is said that \$100,000 was set aside by his mother, to supply any wants of the regiment. to that country.

Western Virginia-Movement of In-

diana troops.

Some doubt has been expressed by our coteni of the war during the summer months, or unti her submission is accomplished. Orders were for defense: the British Government had refused to receiv received here on Tuesday for the immediate the Commissioners from the Confederate States, "as representatives of a nationality," and that movement of three regiments of General Mornis Brigade, those commanded by Colonel DUMONT tual appointment of Consuls, was also declined Colonel MILROY, and Colonel BENTON, to Graf-This incredulity arises, we presume, not so muc from a belief that the course indicated will not be ton, Virginia, where a large force will be concer adopted by Great Britain, as from the fact that the news did not first make its appearance in the CLELLAN. Whether this column is intended for nsation columns of their own sheets. Whether operations against Harper's Ferry, or to make correct at this time or not-and we do not doub flank movement upon the rebel forces at Manas Ethat our correspondent had full warrant for the sas Gap, crossing the Blue Ridge by way Mount Jackson, is not yet known, but it is un seriously doubt the course indicated will be pur sued by the Queen's Ministers, in dealing with the question which our difficulties have forced upon forward movements in Eastern Virginia. Th It would be unusual for the great powers to ex tend a formal recognition to a Government which

probably now in possession the Federal troops. There can be no question but Western Virginia is largely for the Union an our troops will be cordially welcomed by its inhabitants. Middle Virginia, or Virginia valley, the richest agricultural portion of the State, is probably divided about equally upon the issue of seces sion, while Eastern Virginia is nearly unanimou against the Union. We are happy to notice that Gen. McClellan

ginia, pledges the Government to respect and proerate States have indeed assumed proportions and instituted a Government of no small magnitude. tect their property and constitutional rights. He and thus far have exercised jurisdiction over th erritory claimed by them, with but slight inter-The General Government can not close its ear uption from any quarter. Within the last few o the demand you have made for assistance. ays, however, large bodies of Federal troop have ordered troops to cross the river. They con have entered the territory claimed by the Confed as your friends and brothers-as enemies only the armed rebels who are preving upon vohat its pretensions will be resisted by all mean Your homes, your families and your property ar at the command of the Federal Governmen

be religiously respected.

safe under our protection. All your rights sh

Notwithstanding all that has been said by traitors to induce you to believe that our adve Hence the propriety of the action said to have been taken by Lord John Russell in the case. among you will be signalized by interference wit your slaves, understand one thing clearly: no only will we abstain from all such interference but we will, on the contrary, with an iron has crush any attempt at insurrection on their part. In these respects he occupies precisely the san position as that announced by Gen. BUTLER, at undoubtedly with the sanction and probably th nstructions of the General Government. these pledges are religiougly adhered to the Unio sentiment in Virginia will be developed with th

advance of the Federal troops. While the Administration is active in prepa ing for a successful invasion of Virginia and military occupation of the State, the Confeder ates display no less energy and determination their preparations for resistance. The prepara tions at Sewall's Point, which commands Hami ton roads, is hourly being strengthened, and so are the defenses and approaches to Richmond an arent ability to make an earnest assertion of Norfolk. We hear that there are 30,000 Con them as belligerants, who are to be treated by federate troops within stricking distance of Har upon all sides as a stragetic point of the highest im portance, is rapidly being fortified to resist an expected attack from the Federal forces. Here where the Confederates expect the first battle wil be fought, and a bloody contest it will be if it or curs. If carried, it cuts off Harper's Ferry fro Richmond, and completely hems in the Confed erate forces concentrated there. The opposit forces in Virginia must soon come in collisi and a series of battles fought as sanguinary as an ever recorded in history.

The Plan of the Campaign -- What

thether the time may not come when such de The following from a Washington letter in t erture, in a direction different from that now de New York World, presents at least a plausabl asonant with the feelings and interests of the if not a reliable view of the plans of the Gov ntry with whom we have the most intimat mercial relations. If this war shall be pro At the present juncture it is not very difficu nged to a period very remote from the presen

to explain what can be done next, and done suc

essfully, and what I have the best reasons for

believing will be done. I refer to the speedy in restment and dislodgement-either by surprise of flight-of the rebel forces at Harper's Ferry, an long the Potomac from Williamsport to Point Rocks. The brilliant and sure occupation of A exandria illustrates the direction and manner which our troops are to move, and is the percur sor of a much greater event. Gen. Scott has the order game in his own hands. I am satisfie that the only movement of the enemy which could just now vex him would be the volunta evacuation of Harper's Ferry and adjacents. the rebels remain there a fortnight longer, the may have to surrender without striking a blow. Southern reinforcements are sent, and must b sent to Harper's Ferry up the Orange and Alex exdria railroad to the junction with the Manassa railroad; thence to the terminus of the latter a Strasburg; thence there is a march of twent miles to Winchester; thence by rail again to the rebel camp. An occupation of Manassas junc tion by our troops, will render such reinforceme mpossible, except by a march of perhaps a hun lred miles along the front of territory held by a loyal army. Without doubt movements wi speedily occur, involving the following results: 1. The accumulation of Federal troops acrothe river from Washington in sufficient force no only to hold Manassas Junction, but to advance towards Strasburg. Here they can oppose the northward march of Southern troops, and cut off

the forces at Harper's Ferry.

2. The advance to Washington from the North of regiments to make good the deficit thus occa the Potomac above, below and opposite Harper's Ferry, by the Pennsylvania troops now at Cham bersburg and Hagerstown, under Major Genera

4. The more complete occupation of the Balt more and Ohio Railroad immediately west of the

The rebel batteries along the west Potom hore, from Point of Rocks to the Ferry, will be shelled from the Maryland side, and perhaps taken v troops landed at points lower down under cover f our fire. In this manner, and with as little de lay as possible, the strongholds which these se ists have had the temerity to occupy on o ery borders, will be retaken by Northern ge erals unless evacuated before our investment complete. Were it not for the storming of ower batteries little more blood would be shed near Harper's Ferry in the one case than in the other: for, when Gen. Scott occupies the Manassas Railroad it will be with sufficient force to re sist any attack from below or above. The rebels at Harper's Ferry are splendidly fortified, but only trong in their fortifications.

Their leaders dare not move therefrom wit

their half disciplined, ill-organized thousands Receiving no supplies from either South, East or vest, they will be starved into surrender. doubtedly there would be fighting along the nassas road before such a conclusion. Davis would make a huge effort to break our ines. But with Scott's disposition of our forces. there could be but one result. And if the rebels at the Ferry see all this as plainly as we do, they will not risk the chances, there being yet time for the alternative of evacuation If any advance is made on Richmond it will ov Gen. Butler from Fort Monroe. As Beaure gard is en route for Norfolk, (I believe the desi nation of this ubiquitous leader is at last settled Butler will have to fight his way. But it is n certain that any measure in that direction will be taken beyond the concentration of an arm around Fort Monroe, in readiness for a grand a gressive movement in the autumn. This boo vill then act in conjunction with the great centr army which, after the capture of Harper's Ferry. will occupy the Virginia lines reaching fro Williamsport on the upper Potomac to Manass Junction. The lower Potomac is to be kept clear meanwhile.

Farmers' Tools. A certain number of tools, and some skill heir use, will often save the farmer much tin a sending for a mechanic, and some expense paying him. Every farmer should be able nake repairs on his wagons, gates, buildings, &c A room, or portion of a room, should be deve to keeping these tools; a pin or nail should be in

serted for each one to hang on, and the name each tool written or painted under the pin, that may be promptly returned to its place, and an nissing one detected. Keep every tool in i place-do not wait for a more convenient season out return every one to its pin the moment it done with. If left out of place a minute, it will be likely to remain a week, and cause a loss of time in looking for it, a hundred times great than in replacing it promptly. Keeping every thing in its place is a habit, costing nothing when formed. The tools should be a hammer, saw, ugurs, brace and bits, gimlets, screw-driver wrench, two planes, chisels, mallet, files and rasp saw set, trowel, and a box with compartme or different sized nails, screws, nuts, bolts, & Common farm implements and tools, such a noes, spades, shovels, forks, scythes, &c , may b n the same room, on the opposite side, and same precautions taken to keep every one in its

"Suppose Ireland, in her rebellion," says New York paper, "had issued letters of marq against British commerce, and the Governme of the United States had endorsed and protecte them by recognizing Ireland as a belligerent would England have assented to the justice an neutrality of such a course?" Certainly not; but she was careful not to afford the United States any such pretext for it as a Morrill tariff.

What is our Condition!

The Nashville Union, of last Friday, gives the It is evident that Virginia is to be the theater following account, from the highest authority says, of what has been done to prepare Teanesse

TENNESSEE IS READY FOR THE CONFLICT. There is now established on the Mississipp ver, five or six batteries, of heavy guns, includ mortars, Columbiads, and thirty-two an ty four pounders, commanding the river from mphis to the Kentucky line. These batteries commanded by Col. J. P. McCown, formerl f the United States artillery, now Col. of a corp ten companies of Tennessee artillery. ARTILLERY DEFENSES

In addition to this, various defenses have been ablished in West and Middle Tennessee, at th oper points, under the direction of experience

TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

About 15,000 troops are already concentrate West Tennessee, under Maj. Gen. G. P. Pi merals Cheatham and Sneed. A gentleman just from Memphis, tells us the bout 8,000 troops of all arms, from Mississip vere passing up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, rinth, and at Grand Junction, on the Missi ppi Central Railroad, on their way to a render ous near the Kentucky line, to act under Ma Gen. Clark, of Mississippi, in concert with Ma en. Pillow, of Tennessee. With these troops are some cavalry and tw

DEFENSES ON THE WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI. in his address to the Union men of Western Vir We have just learned that Mai. Gen. Thos. F Bradley, of Arkansas, has posted a considerab rtion of the Arkansas troops on the we ore of the Mississippis river, to act in cor ert with the Tennessee troops. He has established a heavy battery, and is a embling a large force. Gen. Bradley was the Colonel of the Tenness avairy in Armstrong's Brigade, and we lear

he Arkansas boys are all well armed. Let our friends in the country rely upon it, the en. Pillow and Gen. Anderson, under the direct on of Gov. Harris, are doing everything in their ower to repel any invasion which may be brough Let Major General George B. McClellan, hio, and Gen. W. J. Harney come. Tenness vill meet them with open arms.

ARMS! ARMS!! We have learned, from a reliable source, the large supply of muskets and rifles, and also eavy and light artillery, have been received i ennessee, and have been partly placed in th At least 75 or 100 heavy guns have been place battery, and other large guns are now in Ten

see, ready for use. TROOPS IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE. A corps d' armee, under command of Brigadi neral Fostor, is now assembled at Camp Chea Another corps d' armee is established und igadier General Zollicoffer, at Camp Trous

ARTILLERY. A corps of artillery, under Capt. A. M. Ru dge, near this city, is under course of instru , assisted by Captains Wilson and Ross. The artillery forces in West Tennessee as mmanded by Col. J. P. McCown, formerly of laynes, formerly of the 3d United States Arti ry, and Major A. P. Stewart, of the 3d Unite

There are also five or six captains and a corp engineers and lieutenants of artillery on du river batteries, and with field batteries in We-BATTERY OF HEAVY GUNS ON CUMBERLAND RIVER

Capt. A. W. Rutledge is now establishing

ttery of heavy guns near the Kentucky lin pported by a large infantry force.

A CORPS D'ARMEE IN EAST TENNESSEE. We learn that Brigadier General Wm. R. Ca ell has now assembled and armed and equippe corps d'armee of several thousand men in Eas nessee, ready to repel any invasion in that d on of the State. It is expected that a very large force will so assembled under Gen. Caswell.

Our firm conviction is that no army ever h een assembled, organized, equipped, and drille less time and with the same facilities that the provisional army of Tennessee has been broughto the field. With the individual bravery e volunteers, every man of whom is prepar o prove himself a knight in the defense of th homes of Tennessee and in driving back ou ruthless and brutal invaders, we expect to wit ess deeds of valor that will rival, if not eclip e heroism of our ancestors on the fields of t West. It is not the habit of Tennesseans to e gage in vain-glorious boasting, but we think oper thus to make known the state of prepar which our able and gallant Governor, a sted by able officers under his command, h ought about in the short space of less than s

Effect of War Upon a Nation's Wealth. Every dollar expended for the purpose of sus ining armies and navies in time of peace or wa wasted. Hence, whatever amount of mone nay be expended during the present war will be much abstracted from the National wealth Jpon this subject the Scientific American re narks:

The firing of a 9-inch shell gun, like the ed in one of our naval steamers, costs \$9 34 a ach discharge. Now, the burning of \$9 wort of coal in one of our cotton, or carpet, or steam engine manufactories, generally results in the production of from \$10 to \$20 worth of value in ome other kind of property, but the burning owder in warfare does not produce any oth perty; its only products are noise and smok ad death, which are not saleable in any marke Of all the modes of consuming wealth unpre ctively, the most rapid are conflagrations ar

It is frequently the case that the producti ower of the people is so great that the aggregat individual savings more than counter public waste of wealth in war, and thus th onal wealth may increase even during th entinuance of expensive wars. Macaulay says nat this has been the case with England in a er wars; and was most conspicuous in the me pensive one that she ever engaged in, the lor test against the opinions of the French revo tion, which continued, with two brief intervals rom 1793 to 1815. In this gigantic struggl England not only supported her own armies, be other Governments of Europe—to enable them t keep up the fight. It is true that a large port of this money was raised by borrowing, the na tional debt having been increased during the period about \$2,000,000,000. But a Government can not borrow unless somebody has it to len and this whole immense sum was saved by the English people right in the midst of war, and

loaned to the Government.

In some cases, indeed, so large a portion of the community is taken from the productive labor and put to the work of destroying property in fighting, that the national wealth is rapidly di minished. When Frederick the Great of Prussi was contending with Austria for the possession lesia, he said he would fight as long as the was a potato in the kingdom; and Macaulay say that he did fight till the great mass of the peop had nothing to eat but potatoes, and every privat ortune in the country was destroyed. XIV, too, kept France at war with combined Ea rope, till the very nobles were reduced to a die of black bread, and numbers of the people die of starvation

If we put aside the veil which the interpos on of money throws over the transaction, w hall find that what really took place was this It does not require the whole of the labor in an amunity to produce the food and cloth need ed, and when a sufficient number of laborers are ployed in the production of these first neces ries, the remaining labor of the community lirected to making such articles as are most de red. In time of peace this surplus labor cipally devoted to making machinery, co tructing steam engines, building railroads, and short, increasing the various kinds of activ ipital which facilitate industrial operations, a us augment the annual production of wealth But in war this labor is diverted to the produ ion of food, clothing, powder, muskets, canno &c., to be worn out and destroyed by the armies and thus the accumulation of wealth is stopped or at least checked.

Sound Advice.

The Presbyterian General Assembly has be ession at Philadelphia for several days pas nd of course the present condition of the country came up for discussion. Application was made some of the members of the Cabinet for ad ice, and a dispatch announces the result a llows: A telegram was received from Secretary Bate

ating that in his opinion and that of the other embers of the Cabinet, the best thing the As mbly can do to sustain the Government is t reserve the unity of the Presbyserian Church by ostaining from any deliberations on the present No sounder advice than this could have been

me of the religious assemblies from such quar

rs years ago we should not now, in all proba

licy, have had the state of affairs in the country hat we do. All of these religious assemblie invocations and conventions can best serve the overnment by serving God and letting the Govnment alone .- Detroit Free Press. THE ARMY WORM .- A correspondent writing us from Rockport, Spencer county, remarks:

"The army worm has done great damage to

the grass and coin. Many meadows are entirely

Telegraphic News.

Three prizes brought to the Navy Yard yester day are valued at over \$30,000.

It is said that with the 30,000 troops at Fair

fax Court House, there are 1,000 negroes in the

capacity of servants and laborers. Provision

are scarce, and the privation falls first on th

Col. Butler returned to Fort Monroe, bearing

the following letter of instructions to his broth

Washington, May 30, 1861 .- Sir : Your acti

n respect to the negroes who come within yo

lines from the service of the rebels, is approve

which must surround officers conducting mi

tary operations in a State by the laws of whi

The Government can not recognize the rejetion by any State of its federal obligation

Among these federal obligations, however, no

can be more important than that of suppres

ing and dispersing any combination assemble for the purpose of overthrowing its whole const

tutional authority. While, therefore, you w

permit no interference by persons under your command with the relations of persons held to

service under the laws of any State within whi

your military operations are conducted, which re

nains under the control of such armed combin

tions, refrain from surrendering to alleged ma

ters any persons who come within you line

You will employ such persons in services to which they will be best adapted, keeping account. A party of ladies and gentlement visited Mt

Vernon vesterday and found the road perfect clear. They saw Miss Tracy, one of the Truste

every thing untouched. It is interesting to kno

hat Miss Tracy has been assured, by both Ge

Scott and Gen. Lee, that no troops from eith

A magazine stocked with powder having be

amount of iron for rails on the unfinished road

of it was recovered to-day.

urnpike road from Straisburg

side shall be sent to that vicinity, and that

of the Mt. Vernon Association. They

The Department is sensible of embarra-

slavery is sanctioned.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, May 30 .- The Tribune's spec says there was a movement of troops to day near Alexandria, in consequence of a rumor that Gen eral Lee was approaching in force. Charges have been filed with Secretary Can eron representing that one of the largest contractors employed by the Quartermaster General of Philadelphia, shipped a cargo of salt petre and

There are numerous batteries in course of erection along the James, Elizabeth and York rivers, but they can not effect any damage to vessels in the river as the range is too long. brimstone to South Carolina after her secession Several of the Old Dominion dragoons were and attempted once to send a large quantity taken prisoners by the Ohio regiment. camp-kettles to the rebel army, which were stop Several of the Zonaves, acting as scouts seized sixty kegs of powder and five tuns of lead ped by the Government, and who was watched I the Mayor of Philadelphia on suspicion of be in a house four miles from Alexandria. The in league with an agent from South Carolin Zouaves being too few only brought away what and was only saved from the indignation of the owder they could and blew up the balance. people by the interposition of the authorities and the publication of a card denying his complicity.

The force in Alexandria expected to advance -night but do not know how far. Gen. Butler will probably supersede Gen. Cad-wallader again in the Baltimore district, as he knows the ground of the Maryland district, and the people and the secessionists there know him

ernment will call out 100,000 more men.

The Post's dispatches says the Governm dute, and a schooner opened fire and finally dienced a wharf battery killing several rebels ankee were sent there this morning Dispatches also state that a skirmish took place ast night at Falls Church, six miles back of Ar-

ington Hights. Our pickets were attacked by he rebels, and several of our soldiers wounded. Later dispatches state that the force of cavalry ad 45 infantry, under Lieuts. Tompkins and ordon, attacked the rebels at Fairfax Court use. The rebel pickets were met four miles is side, who fled and alarmed the camp. The avalry then charged on the town, encou gorous resistance, the people firing on them from

brough, taking a number of prisoners. One of the cavalry was killed, two wou heir force amounted to 1,500.

more than three soldiers shall at any time proce to Mt. Vernon, and then never in uniform or . H. and take it. reating from Fairfax. discovered, in a dell near camp, the valuable pa The World's dispatch says last week the Str of Virginia advanced gold enough to pay dut at the Alexandria Custom House on a lar

A letter from East Tennessee says there is a great majority there for the Union, and that ten housand Government troops could be raised here, owing to the noble stand taken by Johnson The Commercial's disputch says that it is be-

run from Straisburg south. On Thursday night a number of laboring n were busy running iron to the cars running of large force will go immediately to take the Alexandria and Orange road, and had abo half finished when the Fire Zouaves stopped the operations. The amount taken off is sufficient A large body of troops advanced on ay twenty-five miles of track. A 2 o'clock dispatch says that two bat The rebels intend to use the eighteen mile

They can thus more easily relieve Harper's Fer From Harrisburg. ry or evacuate it. Speedy measures will be take HARRISBURG, June 1 .- A scout returned after o forestall this. In a week Harper's Ferry, by movements fr the north-east, west and north, 10,000 rebels wil

be bemmed in Among the effects seized at Alexandria letters of great importance which were found the Sentinel office, showing the means by whi The number of troops on the hights overlooking Harper's Ferry is less than 1,000, having a the secession of Virginia was brought abounded distinguished politicians are implicated, a tery of four guns. he letters show beyond doubt that the ordina of secession was only passed by fraud. WASHINGTON, May 31 .- The Post's spe

says preparations are evidently making for a forward movement of Government troops. They are all under orders and are ready at a momen notice. The object is a sudden concent upon the rebel forces in Virginia. A party of fifty rebels reached Baltimore Harper's Ferry. They are Baltimoreans. Ge Cadwallader has an eye on them.

A report current in Baltimore that the ankee had been captured by the rebels is fals She is now at the Navy yard. The District Attorney of Maryland just had nterview with Attorney General Bates, respe ng the Cadwallader habeas corpus case. Result not known.

Two captains of Massachusetts troops at Relay House have been placed under arrest for extending their pickets without authority.

A postoffice has been established at Fort Pick ens, and letters will be taken by Government

WASHINGTON, June 1 .- Official dispatches fro Gen. McDowell to the War Department says the loss of the Union troops at Fairfax Court-house was 4 and confederates 27. From New York.

NEW YORK, May 21 .- Orders were issued yes terday to arm and equip seven regiments.

Some six regiments leave here to-morrow Sunday for Monroe and Washington. The Times says it is understood that the suspended, and possibly the functions of Judge Scouting parties reported at Head Quarters t

day, that there are immense forces not only at the Junction, but for fifteen miles this side. The reports are regarded as greatly exaggerated Gen. Scott does not believe there are more than four or five thousand rroops at Manassas Junc-tion, and that these are poorly armed. To-night nearly every regiment in the city is under marching orders. Before the rebels could get within reasonable fighting distance of Alexdria, 30,000 troops could be concentrated on the Hights west of Alexandria to meet them. NEW YORK, May 31 .- The Tribune's disp

says that all is quiet at Fortress Monroe. Fifteen negroes were at the fortress and the number was The Star says nine rebels were killed at Sew ell's Point in the recent conflict; also that the rebels had stopped work on the entrenchments at

Manassas Gap. Fifteen thousand troops were concentrated in Western Virginia. Four companies of District militia have cross into Virginia with six day's rations.

In the Wheeling district the Union candidate has 13,000 majority. Parkersburg district 20,000. NEW YORK, June 1 .- The Tribune's Washing ton correspondence says several Virginia Union men arrived at Georgetown to day, having been forced to leave their homes by threats of violence from secessionists if they remained.

Such of the Union men in the counties in East ern Virginia, that can, are escaping. A gentleman from Virginia, near the North Carolina line, has arrived here, and says that the salso, that Government has chartered twenty-five store-house of supply for a large portion of the river steamers at St. Louis. are turning out 300 barrels of flour daily, all o which goes to feed treason. There are thousands, in his opinion, who only wait to see Federal bayonets and the Federal flag, to return to their A portion of the Garibaldi Guards who went

down to the arsenal yesterday for guns, on receiving their muskets, threw them down, declar ing that they would have rifles. The officers to whose fault this breach of discipline is attributed may be cashiered to-day. The regiment received muskets at the arsenal, temporarily. Three men stepped from the ranks, and declined to take the arms offered. The Col. handed his pistol to the Lieutenant, and told him to shoot any man who refused to obey orders to return to the ranks. The three returned to the ranks, the whole regiment loudly cheering.

The movements of Gen. Butler are considered as indicating an intention on his part not to trouble Sewell's Point or Norfolk at present, bu to strengthen his position on the other James river and in time to move forward to Richmond. Gen. Scott favors the establishment of a re-

tired list, and Senator Wilson, chairman of the Military Committee, will introduce and do his best to earry such a bill through. A traveler this evening direct from Richme reports that comparatively few troops were in Richmond as late as Thursday morning, the majority being sent away immediately on their ar-

The Times' dispatches say: The number of rebel troops at Harper's Ferry estimated at 8,000. This includes all within five miles of the railroad bridge. They are all equipped with the exception of 1,000, who are but partially provided with arms. At least 4,000 of these men have only flint lock muskets. bulk of these troops are encamped on the hights west of the village. They have a battery of two were obtained of the contest at Aquia creek: six pounders and one thirty two pounder, all on The engagement commenced on Friday and lastthe Maryland Hights. They have four batteries ed two hours, and on Saturday it was again comoverlooking the bridge, and from three-quarters menced, and lasted four hours. The beach batof a mile to three miles distant these command tery, damaged on Friday, was repaired. The force the forces from Manassas Junction. These bat Fof the rebels is supposed to have been 2,000 on teries consist in all of one sixty-four and five Saturday. The Freeborn approached within two en, and if similar advice had been extended to thirty-two pounders. In the rear of the main miles and commenced the fire. The Pawnee force, back of the village, is a battery of one sixty took nearer position. For the first hour the firing four pounder and twenty twelve and six pounders. was brisk from the shore batteries. During the These last command the approaches from the engagement the Pawnee fired 160 shells. An obwest. All these guns are behind barricades of server saw through a telescope numbers of bodies timber, filled with gravel. From all appearances carried away in wagons. The officers say the

their supply of provisious was small. About four miles from the ferry at the little; The Pawnee and Freeborn hauled off, being village of Knoxville, the American flag is kept unprepared for a long engagement. The railroad flying, sustained by a small band of Unionists.

Pittsburg to Fort McHenry, were spiked by the this morning.

secessionists in the streets of Bal was not discovered till they were n

There has been great dissatisfaction in Massachusetts camp at the Relay House, arisi om the unmilitary conduct of Brigadier General ones. He was burned in effigy last night at heir camp. Brig. Gen. Pierce will supersede en. Jones, and the latter will go to Fort Monroe.

There is no truth in the statement that the

New York, June 1 .- The brig Mystic arrived om Indianola this morning with 245 Texas oops and 36 women and children orces had a conflict with the rebels at Acquia creek. The steamers Freeborn, Anacosta, Resone of our troops injured. The Pawnee and

Tompkins' horse was shot under him, and his walry surrounded by rebel infantry, who poured a continuous fire; but they fought their way nd some staff officers of the fifth New York regi ent wounded, they being with the Federal troops Tompkins reports thirty rebels killed, and that They had previously supposed there were but

To-night our troops will advance upon Fairfa Another dispatch says the rebels are fast re

leved the engagement at Acquia creek has be severe. If the batteries have not been destroy

to days stay at Harper's Ferry and reports that Army officers believe that unless the Harper's erry forces retreat they will be surrounded with

The troops there speak depressingly of the state f affairs, but will fight hard. No troops have yet been sent from Chambers urg southward. Iliness of Judge Douglas.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Senator Douglas passed a very comfortable night. His physicians say he is From St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, June 1.—Two regiments of Iowa colunteers are now quartered in Keokuk and a third is expected daily.

The Iowa Legislature has voted an appropria ion of \$300,000 for war purposes. The New Orleans Picayune of the 27th ult., announces the arrival at that port of the propeller Calhoun, having in tow the schooner John Adams of Boston, the brig Panama and the schooner

Mermaid of Provincetown, Mass., all whalers, having 160 barrels of oil on board. Sunday Night's Dispatches.

From St. Louis. Sr. Louis, June 2 .- In the Capt. McDonald case yesterday, on motion of the counsel for the petitioner, the respondent, Gen. Harney, was discharged from further proceedings. The case of the new petition to be directed to Capt. Lyon and all other officers of the Arsenal was presented and a writ granted returnable Monday morning.

Geo. B. Sanderson who was stabled by Judg

Buckner on the night of May 10th, during a dis-cussion relative to the capture of Camp Jackson died Friday night. From Chicago. Cuicago, June 2.—The physicians think there is a slight improvement in the condition of Senator Douglas though he is still unconscious the

greater part of the time.

From Chambersburg. CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., June 1 .- A slight skirnish took place to-day between a company of Iome Guards and the Virginians. Three Virmians were wounded. A terrible fracas occurred in the negro quarter, in which Frank Jones, a negro barber, and two soldiers, were shot. They fled, but were instant-ly killed.

From Baltimore. BALTIMORE, June 1 - A detachment of soldier sited the Police Marshal to inquire about arm delivered by him to a gentleman of this State. The interview was satisfactory, and the soldiers urned to camp.

From Caire.

Carno, June 2 .- There is nothing ation to the movement down the river from his point, but it is certain that the force at this point is to be considerably increased. Two additional regiments are ordered here in addition the regiment in this Congressional district Another company of Illinois artillery, now ingfield, are under marching orders, and wi ove in a day or two. Government has chartered the big wharf stea r that lays here. It is capable of carrying seve ral thousand troops and stores. It is unders

From Alexandria. ALEXANDRIA, June 1 .- Strong breastworks here vill soon be finished. Reporters have magnified unimportant skirhes into battles. There is but one telegraphic instrument here, and it is mostly employed by the Government.

From Hagerstown. HAGERSTOWN, June 1 .- The secessionists this rning attempted to take the Ferry boat opposite Williamsport, probably to cross to Marylar oraging expeditions. The Unionists ordered the essionists to desist. They not complying were fired on. A brisk fire was kept up on both

wounded and the Unionists unburt. The rebels From Fort Monroe. FORT MONROE, June 1 .- No military movenent has taken place yet. Heavy cannon are

ides for an hour in which several rebels were

eing transported to the Rip Raps. It is said there are 4000 rebels at Yorktown, but there are none between there and Fort Monroe. A stand will evidently be taken at Yorktown. Several slaves from different counties have been set to work on the entrenchm Magnider commands A gentleman from between Newport News and Yorktown, who has arrived here for protection,

says numerous families have fied, leaving their aves unfit for work behind. Three hundred free negroes were forced across the James river to work on rebel entrenchments. A distinguished rebel confessed the Unionists were right and the secessionists deluded.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, June 2.-The following facts

depot and buildings ashore were destroyed. The My informant had occasion to test the fidelity of Rebels it is believed had eight guns. Both vesthese men, and knows that in all things they can 'sels were damaged but slightly. One shot went be relied upon.

The two large columbiads lately shipped from ceived eight shots. The Anacosta returned here

rebels had rifled cannon.